

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1810 號九十四百八千四第

日四初月五年西癸同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 29TH MAY, 1873.

四拜禮 號九十二月五英 港香

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Banks.

MAY 27, JOHANNE MARIE, Dan. bark, 350, Schut, Saigon 18th May, and Cape St. James 20th, 8,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAT & CO.

MAY 27, CARL, German brig, 215, P. Petersen, Saigon 12th May, and Cape St. James 16th, 4,800 piculs Rice.—ARMHOLD, KARLSEN & CO.

MAY 27, HONGKONG, Siam bark, 636, H. Freudenberg, Bangkok 6th May, 12,000 piculs Rice.—YUEN-FAT-HONG.

MAY 27, REINCOL, German bark, 408, Boundgaard, Newcastle, N.S.W., 23rd March, 530 tons Coal.—R. S. WILSON & CO.

MAY 28, SINGAPORE, Brit. str., 1,745, W. Hetherington, London 2nd April, Port Said 20th, Suez 22nd, Penang 16th May, and Singapore 21st General.—SIMS-SWY & CO.

MAY 28, CANTON, Brit. str., 1,215, Jaques, Saigon 23rd May, Rice.—RUSSELL & CO.

MAY 28, YESSO, British steamer, 615, Burnis, Foochow 25th May, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, Tea and Treasure.—D. LAPRAK & CO.

MAY 28, IACQUADY, French steamer, 2,050, Bourdon, Shanghai 25th May, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MAY 28, NOEMA, British steamer, 605, Milson, Swatow 27th May, General.—KWOK ACHENG.

Departures.

MAY 28, JENNY for New York.
MAY 28, BOUDINON, for Nanchwang.
MAY 28, TIENTSI, str., for Shanghai.
MAY 28, SINDA, str., for Shanghai.
MAY 28, NESTOR, str., for Shanghai.
MAY 28, SOUTHERN, for Guam.
MAY 28, FLINTSHIRE, str., for Saigon.
MAY 28, GLENANOX, str., for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
MAY 28TH.

Anna, for Whampoa.
Galley of Lorrie, str., for San Francisco.
Nestor, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

For Singapore, str., from London, etc.—
For Hongkong—Mr. Rane and 100 Chinese.

For Shanghai—Mr. Meyer.

Perry Condon, str., from Saigon.—
39 Chinese.

For Bangkok, from Bangkok.—
30 Chinese.

For Macao from Saigon.—
Capt. Oates and 12 Chinese.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Mackay, 3 Europeans 2nd class and 61 Chinese.

Rebecca, from Newcastle, N.S.W.—
Messrs. E. Keats, P. Thorpe, Thos. Cockburn and F. Blacklock.

Nora, str., from Swatow.—
Mr. Desmond and 41 Chinese.

For trayaudy, str., from Shanghai.—
For Hongkong—Mr. E. Haworth, Mrs. Bullock and Callum—2 Japanese and 18 Chinese.

For Saigon—Mrs. L. L. Moore, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Moreau. A. J. Allin, Bogner and Moreau. For Maricella—Mr. and Mrs. Parker, 2 children and servant, Messrs. O. K. Reid, Cabore, H. Dyne, Videau and Cowie, and 5 Chinese.

For Nestor, str., for Shanghai.—
2 Chinese.

For Galley of Lorrie, str., for San Francisco.—
64 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish bark Johanna Marie reports left Saigon on 18th May, and Cape St. James on the 20th, had light winds to the Parcels, and fine weather and thunder squalls from thence to arrival.

The Siam bark Hongkong reports left Bangkok on 6th May, had southerly and westerly winds till the last few days, when got variable winds and squalls.

The French steamship Iacquady reports left Shanghai on 25th May, had light airs and fine weather.

The British steamship Singapore reports left London on 2nd April, Port Said on the 20th, Suez on the 22nd, Penang on 16th May, and Singapore on the 21st, had light airs and calms and very fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship Castor reports left Suez on 23rd March, had the first part light breeze and fine weather, last two days moderate winds and squalls; on the 24th, passed the steamship *Hector*, of Hull, Ceily le Mer; on the 25th, passed the P. & O. mail steamer *Armenia*.

The German bark Carl reports left Saigon on 12th May, and Cape St. James on the 16th, had the first part light S.W. winds, the latter part variable winds, rain squalls, and heavy thunder.

The British steamship Noraea reports left Swatow on 27th May, had light Southerly breeze and fine weather throughout. The steamships Ping-ting and Akenata were in Swatow.

The British steamship Yesso reports left Foochow on 25th May, Amoy on the 26th, and Westerly winds, rain, thunder and lightning prevailed during early part of passage. From Foochow fine weather, sky cloudy, and steamers were in Foochow: *Kwangtung*, *Cathay*, *Cheops*, *Cleopatra*, *Hongkong*, H.M.S. *Amoy*, the steamship *Duke of Queen*, *Kin Kiwi*, *C. H. Orde* and H.M.S. *Mer*. In Swatow, the steamships *Ping-ting*, *Akenata*, *Usina*, and H.I.C.O. gun-boats *Ling-ting* and *Chen-ting*.

The German bark Rebecca reports left Newcastle, N.S.W. on 23rd March; on April 12th, sighted the island of Sikuna (Stewart's Island), when about 7 miles off came some of with natives and Europeans in number; they stated that they had been shipwrecked on the island in the schooner *Defiance*, of Sydney, on the 25th of January; they were unable to leave the island, and the captain offered to take them ashore. The four men were taken on board by Mr. Ebenezer Keats, late chief-officer of the *Castor*, Mr. J. Thorp, supercargo, Thomas Coombes and Frederick Blacklock (seamen). The captain was informed by Mr. Keats that he and a native of Stewart's Island had left the Island three days previous to the *Rebecca's* arrival, in a boat, to try to reach the *Rebecca's* Island for assistance. They all appeared to be suffering from the effects of the cold and were weak, had for some time been living on raw food, and were in a most destitute condition. The bark *Rebecca* left the Island as soon as she could get the men on board, leaving from thence had a continuation of light winds the last two days, when got S.W. monsoon till.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIMMSEN & CO. Agents
of 39 Hongkong, 18th November, 1872.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company of Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to give Insurance at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO. Agents
of 1089 Hongkong, 18th October, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 of Dollars

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars

NOTICE.

MR. ANDOLADHOT MOOMIN being about to leave this Colony for Bombay, Mr. ALLEAKHABHOT DAVEJEE is authorized to sign my firm in China.

BRABHAMHOY PABANEY.

11d 837 Hongkong, 28th May, 1873.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

THOS. HOWARD & CO.

1m 707 Hongkong, 5th May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 20th of April last.

P. BLACKHEAD & CO.

1m 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 6 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

12 5 LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

B. J. MORRIS & CO.

I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.

BENJ. J. MORRIS.

3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

MR. A. D. S. CONINE has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & CO.

1m 435 Trenton, 1st May, 1873.

M. F. LANCEEN and Mr. C. W. SCROBBED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

W. PUSTAF & CO.

6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARK, in Hongkong and China, under the name of BULL, PURDON & CO., is dissolved.

The following CONDEMNED STORES:

Barrels BEEF, FLOUR, TOBACCO, ROPES,

&c., &c.

Mr. JOHN OSBELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.

JOHN G. PURDON.

6m 2 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st July.)

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Wan-hai Road, now occupied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO.

FOR RENT.

A. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wan-hai.

Apply to S. E. BROWNS & SONS.

FOR LET.

A. SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW on Shamoen, in Canton. Rent moderate.

Apply to ARMEDHOY HABIBHOY.

6m 775 Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 13, Queen's Road, consisting of nine large Rooms, with a small Ground, Cook House, Comptoir and Cellars.

Also, a well furnished HOUSE, in Peohli Terrace.

For particulars, apply to J. A. GARDNER.

6m 776 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

6m 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, 44 Queen's Road Central, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 14th June next; for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions, as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 26th day of May, 1873.

J. A. GARDNER.

6m 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

NOTICE TO BE LET.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished. For the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

6m 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEARL:

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

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The Chinese Trading Co. and Nagoya, Osaka, etc. etc. THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

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Manila..... Mr. E. ALLOS, Japan Gazette Office.

Calcutta..... M. RIBERIO & CO.

Singapore..... Straits Times Office.

London..... Geo. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Misses. TRIMMER & CO.

Baths, Hendy & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

BIRTH.
At East Point, Hongkong, on the 27th inst., Mrs. L. L. BUSH, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th April, at the Manse of Dyke, Morayshire, N.B., by the father of the bride, JOHN GRANT SMITH, of Hongkong, to MARY JANET, eldest daughter of the Rev. John McEwen, minister of the parish.

[340]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1873.

It is objected in some quarters to the scheme with reference to the establishment of a home for destitute foreigners in Hongkong, that such a step may tend to increase the number of useless idlers already existing in the Colony, as they will always have somewhere to go in a last extremity. This objection, no doubt, appears at first to be of some weight, but we think a full consideration of the circumstances will show that it is not by any means a sufficient ground for giving up the idea. It is everywhere a matter of difficulty to administer relief in such a way that it will afford assistance to the unfortunate, without encouraging the idle and worthless. But if this were a reason for giving up all attempts at forming relief associations, the result would be that they would be formed nowhere. The difficulty is generally very fairly met by a little salutary vigilance and care; and, in Hongkong, on account of the smallness of the place, this particular difficulty will probably be more easily overcome than anywhere else. One very simple way of meeting it would be to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of one or two gentlemen, who would be likely to know very well any men who were not fit subjects for relief. Mr. DOUGLAS, the Superintendent of the Gaol, would not doubt be able to give valuable assistance in this direction, and could easily be referred to from time to time as necessary.

Another objection that is at times made against carrying out a scheme for relieving distressed foreigners, is that really there are not many men in Hongkong who require such relief—that any who are industrious, and intend to help themselves, can find the means of doing so. This may appear to be the fact, to those whose attention has not been specially drawn to the subject, but we can assure those who think in this way, that there is the best authority for stating that at times cases of very great hardship arise, and it is most frequently among the men who are really desirous of honestly working, that misfortune presses most severely. The useless idler does not long hesitate to thrust himself forward as an object of pity, enlisting people's sympathies and obtaining their aid. But deserving men who are in trouble shrink from soliciting private charity until they have exhausted every means in their power to help themselves, and pass through the severest straits in this attempt. The police reports are sufficient to show that this is often the case. One instance alone, which will probably be within the recollection of most of our readers, well illustrates the nature of the relief required.

A respectable ship's carpenter left Yokohama for this port in the hope of obtaining employment. None offering at the time, his small store of money was soon exhausted. He happened to stumble across a friend, to whom he had lent a sum of money before leaving Yokohama, and he urged him to pay some of it to prevent his going to gaol. The small amount he thus obtained did not, however, last him long, and to gaol he ultimately went, feeling the disgrace most acutely. There is, in fact, scarcely any place in the world where it is more difficult for a man who happens to be in a destitute condition to right himself. In most other places a man can find at least manual employment

such as will enable him to tide over an unlucky interval, and keep him until he is able to find suitable employment; but here, there is so little demand for manual work from foreigners, that this natural means of righting himself is denied to any foreigner who falls into trouble in this Colony. There have been many other instances similar to the one above detailed, where men have been sent to gaol simply on account of their being in a destitute condition, and it is against this that a refuge, such as is suggested, should afford a protection. If nothing else could be done, there might at least be a department in connection with the gaol itself, to which men could be sent and cared for until some employment could be found for them; instead of their being sent to gaol as offenders; but it may be hoped that something better could be done, if a little earnestness were thrown into the work.

The master of No. 22, Salt-fish Lane, and 83, Fins Street, was summoned for having over-weighted his balance.

Mr. Weston, of Messrs. Caldwell and Breton, appeared for the first three defendants.

Inspector Livingston, sworn, stated he visited the fish lanes at West Point, and found all the balances correct except the balances of the defendants. The balance of No. 20 had to be six ticals over weight in 30 pounds, on the average of the defendants' balances; No. 22 had to be five ticals over weight in 30 pounds, and No. 24 had to be the same as No. 22 in two and a half piculs balance. He believed they used these balances to the fish.

Mr. Weston stated he was instructed to see that the defendants belonged to a society which made this a rule that their balances should be in this state; they admitted their scales are not correct; all who belong to this society are over weight, and he believed they had been compelled to do this by the Government before. There was no sign of fraud intended.

Mr. Weston will perhaps remember the noted case of a licensed victualler in London, where the mistress of the house made use of ornamental measures, and which contained more than half a pint. The woman contended that because she chose to be liberal and give away more measure, no case could be made against her; still she was fined and ordered to have her measures reduced to the standard size. However, he was asked what the defendants had to say for themselves.

Watson, called witness, said the defendants had not said anything to him about their society compelling them to have their balances to be in that state, and whether they had not made a report to the Colonial Secretary the other to that of the British Marine's Iota.

First Race, 1 P.M.
For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Matches..... 1.

Dragon..... 2.

Third Race, 1.15 P.M.
For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Hairy Party..... 1.

Big Siba..... 2.

Jackswall..... 3.

Fourth Race, 1.45 P.M.
(Straits Times.)

For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Fairy..... 1.

Gipsy..... 2.

Red Jack..... 3.

Fifth Race, 2 P.M.
(Straits Times.)

For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Mosquito..... 1.

Uljan..... 2.

Franklin..... 3.

Pretty Susan..... 4.

Quick Step..... 5.

Amoy..... 6.

Who'd Ha Thought It..... 7.

Let Her Be..... 8.

Sixth Race, 2.15 P.M.
(Straits Times.)

For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Fairy..... 1.

Gipsy..... 2.

Red Jack..... 3.

Seventh Race, 2.30 P.M.
(Straits Times.)

For four-cared gips, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$20. Entrance \$1.

Na Na..... 1.

Christina..... 2.

Eighth Race, 2.45 P.M.
(Straits Times.)

For four-cared galleys, pulled by Chinese.

Courses before Prize \$15; second \$5.

Third race to start on no second Prize. Entrance to \$1.

Rudder..... 1.

Tally Ho..... 2.

Rocky..... 0.

Rocket passed buoy on wrong side.

Ninth Race.

A Winner's Handicap (compulsory) galley excluded. Courses as No. 1. Prize \$25. Entrance \$2, to be handicapped by the Committee.

Hairy Party..... 1.

Gipsy..... 2.

Hairy Party to give Gipsy \$20.

Dragon, Prize \$20. Entrance \$3.

Matches (Hairy's crew)..... 1.

Dragon (U.S. S. Yacht's crew)..... 2.

Eighteenth Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Sixteenth Race, 2.45 P.M.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Seventeenth Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Eighteenth Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Nineteenth Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Twenty-first Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Twenty-second Race.

For sailing Hong Gipsy. Courses as No. 5.

Prize \$25. Entrance \$1.

Curlew..... 1.

Bonita..... 2.

Lancet..... 3.

Twenty-third Race.

guiding power, has been set in authority over us. This we pray, through Christ our Prophet, Christ our Priest, and Christ our King."

The Grand Master then took the oaths and signed the roll on the Sepulchre, the proper officers attending with the insignia of office, steel chain, cross of Salam, sword, baton, ring, book, which were placed on the sepulchre, and delivered to the Grand Master at the Sepulchre. This solemn part of the ceremony having been concluded, the Installing Officer conducted his Royal Highness to the throne, with the words: "I place you on the Throne as Grand Master of the Order in England, Ireland and Wales and the Dependencies of the English Crown;" and then took his seat on the right. The Primate, having previously noticed the Benedictine Standard, said: "The banner of the Friars Minor, of Saint Francis, Sanci, in its distinctive emblem, bears a scorpion." "Amen!"—the Herid made due proclamation to the East, South-West, and North-West. The Knights in order filed past from both sides, saluting two at once, and then marched down the centre, to the swelling notes of the organ accompaniment. This respectful salutation having been made, the Arch-Chancellor advanced to the foot of the dais, and delivered the inaugural address, after which the organist again played a voluntarie. The Grand Master then installed the Great Prior of England, and next appointed his officers, who thereupon were summoned by the Great Marshal, and were seated on the left of the dais. The Great Master afterwards appointed Grand Crosses and Commanders, and nominated the Subaltern Officers. Notices of motion for the next Convent General were given, the Committee for effecting a uniformity of dress were appointed, and the Grand Master then closed it in a Special Council General in the due form, and retired to his room with the Great Officers only, passing under the Ark of the Stock, while the organist played a solemn air. The Great Prior of England then brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

After the breaking up of the "Encampment," a banquet was prepared. This, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Willis, was sumptuously done, and distinguished by a magnificient decoration was spread. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided, supported by the Earl of Limerick and the Earl of Skelmerdale. Nearly all the grand officers and knights present at the installation sat down to the banquet, and amongst the American Knights present were Pay Director Cummingham, U.S. Navy, Commissary to the Vienna Exhibition; Colonel Mann, U.S. Cavalry; and General, U.S. Army.

After the repast,

His Royal Highness, who was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, now said that on such an occasion few words were required to introduce the first toast, namely, the health of "Her Majesty the Queen." In connection with the toast he had to make an agreeable announcement. They were all aware that the Queen was the patroness of craft and industry, and he had given her Majesty's permission to say that she would be the patroness of their order. The induction was followed with infinite applause, and the health of her Majesty was drunk with nine times nine.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, in proposing the health of the Grand Master, expressed the great pleasure he felt at seeing so many gentlemen around him from the sister island. "The Encampment" thus afternoon had been one of the most brilliant he had ever attended, and a sight had never been seen in England before.

The Prince of Wales, on rising to respond, was again cordially received. He thanked the company very heartily for the kind manner in which they had received him. Indeed, so cordial was their greeting, that it was difficult for him to find words adequately to convey his feelings; and he could only again express the pleasure he felt in being present on that occasion, and in having been elected their Grand Master. They uniformly applauded the merits of their order. He desired specially to thank those gentlemen who had come from afar to take part in these proceedings. He could bear emphatic testimony to the kind feelings manifested towards him by brethren on the other side of the Channel—(loud cheers)—and had never forgotten the reception they gave him in the Grand Lodge of Ireland. (Renewed cheering.) It was not the custom of Craft Lodges to hold a public meeting, and as their Grand Master did not mean to violate that golden rule. He would, therefore, conclude by proposing the health of the Grand Prior of England and the Grand Prior of Ireland, a toast which would certainly be cordially received. He regretted the absence of the Grand Prior of Ireland, and returned him his warmest thanks for having visited his place in his favour. He esteemed it very high honour that one so justly popular and so highly beloved should have done so. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Limerick, who regretted that the Senior Grand Prior of Ireland was not present, briefly responded. He remarked that he had striven to the utmost of his ability to promote this union of the two orders, and to warmly congratulate the company that the union had at last been accomplished.

Deputy Grand Master R. W. Shokleton also acknowledged the compliment, and the proceeding in a similar strain, the speechmaking part of the ceremony having occupied only about a quarter of an hour.

His Royal Highness, on retiring from the room, was again loudly cheered.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The Statistical Abstract of the Health of the Navy shows that in the year ending the 30th of June, 1872, the total force was 45,895, and the number of cases of disease and injury entered on the service books was 1,798, or 3.9 per cent. of 1,798 per 1,000; the number of persons removed from the service about 1,450, or 3.1 per 1,000; and the number of deaths 410, or 8.5 per 1,000. All these ratios are considerably below the averages for the last 16 years.

The force, generally, was very healthy. The ratio of cases entered on the sick-list was 1,6705 per 1,000 on the East Indies station; 1,6213 on the Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope; 1,5414 on the Mediterranean; 1,5000 on the 302d Australia; 1,5029 on China; 1,4050 on the 100th West Indies; 1,3933 on the 193d South Coast of America; 1,2711 on Hongkong station. The highest sick-rate was on the East Indies station, and was attributable to the baneful effects of service in the Persian Gulf, in the Gulf of Oman, and in Mozambique Channel; febrile diseases caused the most numerous entries on the sick-list, and cases of isolation were frequent. The heat in the Persian Gulf is described as intense; the ratio of fever cases, due to the heat, and sun-burnt skin, is independent of the amount of sensible heat experienced, for occasionally, both during night and day, gusts of scorching wind prevail for hours, drying up all moisture as by the blast of a furnace, and rendering all metal and glass work hot that they become intolerable to the touch. The majority of the febrile cases, however, were ephemeral and very amenable to treatment. The sick-rate on the West Coast of Africa was the lowest of the stations, and one of the lowest, on record. On the China station, also, the squadron was very healthy. As heretofore, that portion of it which was employed on the southern division of the station, in the East Indian Archipelago, suffered more than the vessels stationed in Japan and in the north of China; malarial fevers, diarrhoea, and boils and abscesses were the most prevalent affections. A good deal of febrile disease was contracted by the crews of the steamers which were engaged in trade with Hongkong. An increase in the number of the Mediterranean station is mainly attributed to one vessel, the crew of which had been much reduced in physical strength by service on the North America and West Indies station, where they were visited by a severe epidemic of yellow fever. Some crews were suffered from malarious fevers contracted at Galiat in the Danube, from malaria at Brindisi, and from being more or less liable to a spot at which a quantity of offal was deposited, and discharged to enter a sordid port. The report shows that there was considerable loss of health from disease occasioned by immorality at stations where no measures are taken to check the spread of contagious disease. In observing the ratios of cases entered on the sick-list it will be found that the febrile cases most favourably with any other class of sea-going vessel employed in the duties of a man-of-war, the ratio was 1,6213, the third division of the fourth rate; 1,4597 fifth rate; 1,4730 sixth rate; 1,5293 sloops; 1,7341 gun-vessels; 1,8584 gun-boats. The sick-rate shown by the sloop class was attributable to service in the Mozambique Channel in the Hooghly, and at Rangoon; and the gun-vessels, from their light

draughts of water, were much employed on river service or close to the shore, and were consequently pouliary exposed to malignant influences. The returns of ratios of invalidism in the year show 032 per 1,000 on the East Indies station; 483 China; 475 West Coast of Africa; 450 302d Australia; 382 North America and West Indies; 307 Home; 239 South-east Coast of America; 237 China. Of the 401 deaths in the service about 286 were the result of various forms of disease, and 115 were by violence—namely, 55 by drowning, 19 by falls from aloft, 28 by accidental wounds, 5 by wounds in the action, 7 by suicide, and 1 by murder. The death-rate was 172 per 1,000 on the West Coast of Africa and the 302d; 146 on the East Indies; 120 China; 124 India; 89 Far East; 83 Madras; 74 Ceylon; 51 South-east Coast of Asia; 74 North America and West Indies; 62 Home; 56 Australia; 56 New Zealand.

OHINAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are about 150 Chinamen employed in the extensive laundry of Captain J. B. Hervey at Belleville, New Jersey. All they have to do is to receive, and to do them justice they have learnt the language perfectly, and every man is employed, although he is paid only 75 cents a month, and yet Captain Hervey has been reluctantly driven to the conclusion that their labour is not profitable, and has recently countermanded, at considerable loss, an order which he had given for a large addition to this force. The cause for this unfavourable report seems to be various. In the first place the average Chinese laundryman is no more virtuous than the average European, and very often tends to the vice of "the dog's life." The Chinese are then certain Oriental improvements which do not make them any the more whole-some. He is apt to be excessively fond of smoking opium, and like his betters gets lazy, and depised to take his "dog's life" as often as possible. He is avurious, too, to a degree, and is by no means a model of honesty. When he has learnt his trade and passed it to a few who have joined him, he abandons his employer, without the slightest notice, in favour of any situation he can obtain at even a slight increase of wages. Many of the force at Belleville have deserted in this way, "not have they gone away empty-handed having left debts to quite large amounts behind them; even, in some cases, having borrowed money from their fellow-countrymen which has not been repaid. Many of the shopkeepers at Belleville are ruined, and many are compelled to give up business with the strength of the fact that they were employed for a fixed number of years, and would be able to pay, but, although they are under contract for a given time, they pay no regard to that when the desire seizes them to leave, and Captain Hervey finds he has no means of enforcing the contract, so that the Chinaman goes Scott free, and his employer loses the sum paid for importing him, well as his profit.

Letters, &c., to those who have been employing these labourers in different parts of the country tell similar stories, the only exception being Mr. Sampson, the shoe manufacturer at North Adams, Massachusetts, who has been more successful. This partial success, however, is to be accounted for by the fact that the Chinese there are entirely excluded, and are managed solely by a Chinese foreman, a shrewd man, who has made a point of not taking up bills with them on the strength of the fact that they were employed for a fixed number of years, and would be able to pay, but, although they are under contract for a given time, they pay no regard to that when the desire seizes them to leave, and Captain Hervey finds he has no means of enforcing the contract, so that the Chinaman goes Scott free, and his employer loses the sum paid for importing him, well as his profit.

PLAIN AND FIGURED JAPANESE SILKS.

The New STRIPED and FIGURED ITALIAN SILK, in all the most fashionable shades, and at very reasonable prices.

BLACK SILKS, in various makes and widths.

A Select Stock of BROCHE and STRIPED GREENADINES, in Black and Colored Grounds, for Summer wear.

The New YOSAMITE STRIPE MUSLIN, for Ladies Morning Wrappers.

GIRLS' BATISTE and MUSLIN COATS.

TUMES, in a variety of Patterns.

BOYS' COLORED and WHITE LINEN SUITS.

A Large Stock of LACE and LINEN SETS, Real LAUDE COQUETTES.

MUSLIN TEEMED LACE GARBDIS.

BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN CHEMISETTES and SLEEVES.

Real MAITSELLE, DUCHESSE, FAB, and MALINES LACES.

MUSLIN and LAOE TIES.

SWISS CAMBERIC MUSLIN EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS to match.

TUCKED, HEM-STITCHED, and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

The New Roman and Algerian SASHES.

The Paragon Mounted SUNSHADE.

French Bow Frounced ALPINE EMBROIDERED SUNSHADE.

Thompson's NEW WASHING CRINOLINETTES, also the MODELLED, CORSETS, suitable for Summer Wear.

A Well Assorted Stock of Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES, for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

EVERY ARTICLE in LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always in Stock.

AN ASSORTMENT of FRENCH MILINERY received monthly.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG, AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Gentlemen's Advertisements see To-morrow's Issue.

817 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

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FINE Dessert CLARET, Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.

Fine OLD PORT, Apply to

SANDER & Co. 999 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1872.

L. FRICKEL & Co. have just received

Invoices of ELEGANT AMERICAN LACE PITCHERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS.

do. TOILET SETS.

HAMMONY, large and small.

Cracked WHEAT, large and small.

Russian CAVIARE.

do. ANCHOVIES, in small tins.

ASPARAGUS and German VEGETABLES, assorted.

West India HAM, Prime Quality.

Smoked German SAUSAGES, Prime Quality.

EYE FLOUR.

1m 720 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH PUNTING AND KANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this work stands unrivaled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the new objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign commerce has introduced, are here given in a copious and easily understood form, fully illustrated and explained, forming a series of exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typographic displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, affording a clearness not previously obtained.

Western HAM, Prime Quality.

Smoked German SAUSAGES, Prime Quality.

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An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

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NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUART

Extracts.

HOME.

When daily tasks are done, and tired bands
Lie down, thoughts have leave to loose their
bands—
And wander over past and future free;
When visions bright of love and hope fulfilled,
Bring weary eyes a spark of olden fire;
One castle fairer than the rest we build,
One blessing more than others we desire;
A home, our home, wherein all waiting past
We may stand together, and alone;
Our patient task-work finished, and at last
Leave's perfect blessedness and peace our own;

Some little nest of safety and delight,
Guarded by God's good angels day and night.

We cannot guess if this dear home shall be
In some green spot embowered with arching
trees.

Where birds' notes joined with brook-notes
Sing us music as we situate.

If small the city's bay din

Is built the nest for which we look and long,

No sound within shall mar the peace within;

The calm of love that time has proved so
strong.

Or if—alas!—thought—this home of ours
Doth lie beyond the world's confusing noise;

And if the nest be built in Eden's bower,

Then do we still, but silently rejoice!

We know not yet—no we content to wait.

CLUB CONVERSATION.

The following is a simple and easily understood specimen of a club conversation:—
First Speaker—"Are you going to Aldershot-to-morrow?" Second Speaker—"No." Here follows a pause of several minutes.
First Speaker—"Why aren't you going to Aldershot-to-morrow?" Second Speaker—"O, I hate Aldershot." Here follows a pause of longer duration, during which the first speaker reads over the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the third time. Second Speaker—"Waiter, bring me gin and seltzer." This one might call the unit of a club conversation, upon which more elaborate remark may be superadded at will, or it may be considered that ultimate atom of dialogue which does not admit of further divisibility.—From "Some Impressions of London Social Life," in the Atlantic Monthly.

CHINESE LADIES.

How do they marry in China, and what is the position of woman? These vital and interesting questions are answered in this way—marriages are made by the parents of the parties, not by the parties themselves. "Making love" as we call it, therefore, is not a fine art in Peking. Children are sometimes betrothed at a very early age. There are cases where brokers or go-betweens are made use of, and marriage is the result. The rule is one wife, and she is the legal wife, and presides over the household. But other wives are permitted, which may be termed illegal or left-handed; these rarely exceed one in number, but sometimes are two or three. It is not highly reputable, and is excused when the first wife proves barren. The great desire of every Chinese is to have children to sweep his grave and venerate his memory. The children of the second wife, however, are legal, and have precisely the same rights as those of the first. These second wives are sometimes taken out of the public houses of courtesans, when their beauty or charms have fascinated a man. The sons who marry bring the wives to the father's house, where they have their own rooms, but make one household. It is understood that women do not quarrel in Peking, but the fact needs verification. Most women do not read, nor are omnivorous visitors allowed. They go out attended by their sons, or by some male relative. Nor do they go to the theatres with their husbands; but they may and do have special entertainments. Accomplishments, such as dancing and singing, being some of the arts of public women, it is not reputably for ladies to do these things. They use white and red paint on their faces freely, which does not improve them in the eyes of Europeans. These women are said to be amiable, cheerful, and industrious; such virtues their education requires, and such their habits of life seem to produce. These virtues, it is expected, we shall receive in large measure, in return for serving machines, indiarubber shoes, and lacquer matches.—From "Peking and the Chinese," in the Dublin University Magazine.

GEORGE ELIOT AS A NOVELIST.

For artistic finish and breadth, taken together, George Eliot has no equal among novelists. Mrs. Austin rivalled, perhaps, excellently, in the former, and Sir Walter Scott surpassed her in the latter quality; but neither of them even approached, in the combination of the two. Certainly George Eliot cannot compare for a moment with Sir Walter Scott in historical portraiture. Samovar is a mere shadow beside the splendid portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, or James I., or Louis XIV. or Charles the Bold, all of which remind one of the full, rich paintings of Titian's school.

But with this great exception—the art of reminating the past—where, even in Scott, is such a store of faithful and honest pictures of character to be found? Which of Sir Walter's ordinary heroes or heroines—his Ivanishes and Nevilles, his Enevans and Isabel Wardours, with plenty of other lay-figures of the kind—will compare for truth with Seth Bede, Tom Tuliver, Silas Marner, Tito, or Lydgate, or Dinah, Maggy, Nancy Lancaster, and Dorothea? Where are there in George Eliot's stories such fantastic and unreal figures as Fenella in "Peveril of the Peak," or Meg Merillies in "Guy Mannering"? George Eliot paints with Miss Austin's unerring humour and accuracy, and with Sir Walter's masculine breadth. Not only her provincial figures, but almost all her figures, are as good as his. Edie Cobblewhite and his Cousin Pleydell. She can draw not merely eccentric characters, but perfectly simple and normal characters of to-day, with all the humour and truth that Scott reserved for his special studies. She has Miss Austin's accuracy and instinct combined with a speculative sympathy with various grooves of thought which gives depth to the minutiae of real life, and which enables her to interest the intellect of her readers, as well as to enrage their imagination. And these great powers have never been brought out with anything like the full success achieved in "Middlemarch." As our author's object in this title is to show the perversity and the misleading diversions from its natural course, which a blunt and unappreciative world prepares for the nobler ideal of feeling that is not in sympathy with it, it was essential for her to take such a solid and complexly, to her picture of the world by which her hero's and heroine's idealism was to be more or less tested and partly subjugated, as would justify the impression that she understood fully the character of the struggle. We doubt if any other novelist, who ever wrote could have succeeded equally well in this melancholy design, could have framed as complete a picture of English society and country-town society, with all its rigidities, jealousies, and pettiness, with its thorough good-nature, stereotyped habits of thought, and very limited accessibility to higher ideas, and have threaded all these pictures together by a story, if not of the deepest interest, still admirably fitted for its peculiar purpose of showing how unaptastic is such an age as ours to the plowing emotion of an ideal purpose.—British Quarterly Review.

MISS VIX AT THE LIBRARY:

There was Miss Vix, who avoided what she called "secular reading"—I always wondered if she thought I told the curates what books she had. Not that there was anything personal in her interest in the curates, for we had about ten of them in twenty years, and she impartially looked after them all. I wonder why Miss Vix thought God made week-days at all? I asked her once if she wished to read the Book of Job, since some biblical critics think it may be what is called "a story." For my part I always had an inclination to fiction; because I think what are generally called facts are the most fictitious things in the world. How much do most biographers really know of their subject? Who would you trust to write your biography? And yet you're nobody in particular. But if you had a giant heart, and had lived a life to match, how would you like all your grand moral amateur to be overwhelmed by any pig-tail that wanted to earn a dishonest penny? Now in fiction, if the writer can do nothing else, he can scarcely help letting out a bit of himself—even if it be only that he is a fool.—From "Seen and Heard."

THE DEFORMITIES OF CHILDREN.

No child is more tenderly loved than the unfortunate one, if the misfortune be blindness or deafness, or physical malformation. The mother who could come to hate a child on account of his natural misfortunes, would be a brute indeed. But few mothers reflect that the child's ill-temper, irasciveness, or even graver faults are also the result of natural deformity, and that the child who is always under censure for bad qualities is in reality an object of pity. Not until a parent can bring to see the matter in this light can there be a real relation between parent and child. Temper is an inherited quality and cannot be broken at all. The child whose blood is poisoned by some ancestral taint, which may have lain dormant for centuries, will be an object of pity. Not until a parent can bring to see the matter in this light can there be a real relation between parent and child. Temper is an inherited quality and cannot be broken at all.

On such a subject, and at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, it is prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

General Agents for the above Company,

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